

Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME X.

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MORNING BY

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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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Once the strawberry season lasted about six weeks; now it is six months from the first receipts from the far South until the final shipments from Northern Illinois or Racine, Wis. Sax-gallo cases (twenty-four quarts) being most of the fruit to the St. Louis market. For long distances or Eastern markets the gift-crate is advised, a thirty-two-quart ventilated crate (quart baskets), such as Florida uses, as a package that meets the requirements of thorough ventilation.

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It is advised that gooseberries be shipped only in drawers or strawberry cases—twenty-four quarts—as, while good shippers, they are liable to heat in barrels. Ship when full grown, before the fruit turns brown. For current use the same packages as are advised for gooseberries—drawers or quart boxes.

Whenever practicable, ship fruit at night. Saturday is a bad day on which to make shipments; Friday is considered the best of the week. Avoid if possible getting goods into market Sunday morning. Sunday night shipments usually strike a good market. —N. Y. World.

AMONG THE SIAMESE.

Strange Laws and Customs of a Very Peculiar People.

A report has been forwarded from Bangkok to the Foreign Office of a journey undertaken by C. E. W. Stringer to the Laos State of Nan, towards the end of last year, in conjunction with Mr. E. S. Clarke, an English merchant, resident in Bangkok. The travelers received some information from one of the members of the Nan or Court-house concerning the laws and customs of Nan.

For stealing an elephant, killing an elephant, a buffalo or a bullock the punishment is death. Murder and housebreaking are also punished with death. A person detected in smoking opium is imprisoned for three years, and for a second offense he would probably be put to death. This system appears to work well, there having been no execution during the year then current, and only one the year before, while there were only four or five prisoners at the time of their visit.

With regard to slaves, every man of the lower orders must be enrolled at the Nan as the slave of some master, but he is allowed to choose whom he will serve, and if he does not like one, he may re-enroll himself as the slave of another, his own name being then changed. A slave is fed by his master while he is working for him, but at other times he must feed himself. No purchase money is paid for him by his owner. During the first three days of our stay we went daily to see the cremation ceremonies, which took place in the open space in front of the palace, the chief and his sons looking on from bamboo sheds erected for the purpose.

The first day we saw some boxing by young Laos, which the people seemed never tired of watching. Some novel features to Europeans were the postures and grimaces which seemed to be considered an essential part of the fighting, and the use of the feet, in which some of the combatants were rather dexterous, occasionally dealing their antagonists a smart blow in the face with them.

On the second day, in addition to the boxing, a game was played which bore some resemblance to football. A large coconut, well greased, was thrown among a number of young men, who then struggled to get possession of it, and the one who managed to get away with it to the other end of the ground received a prize.

After the ceremony of throwing lines containing two-anna pieces among the crowd had taken place, the "prast," or wooden structure containing the urn, was borne aloft on the shoulders of about twenty men, and carried out to a place on the bank of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the wall, followed by a long procession, in which were the sons of the chief, with their attendants. In accordance with the barbarous custom prevalent here, the "prast" was opened and the body taken out and stripped of all its coverings before the pyre was lighted by the Uparat. —Full Mail Gazette.

A woman at Oakland, Cal., who married a man thirty years younger than herself the other day, before the ceremony made him sign a paper relinquishing all claim in law and equity to her property, which she had acquired by hard work. She had seen three husbands laid in the silent tomb, and wanted to be quite sure that the young man who wanted to be the fourth was not marrying her for her money.

A man in Connecticut has eaten fifty-three raw eggs in an hour on a wager. He offers to challenge any one on a five-dozen-egg-eating match within the same time.

TRUST COMBINATIONS.

One That Existed in New York More Than a Century Ago.

A document has just come to light which shows that business combinations resembling trusts are no new thing, but were formed by merchants in this city before the Declaration of Independence was signed. In looking over the records and papers left by his father, who died in 1835, Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, senior member of the firm of Campbell & Thayer, dealers in linseed oil, 89 Maiden lane, one day recently discovered a musty, yellow leaf had been torn from some minute book. It was among a lot of papers that were considered of no account except as antique relics, and had probably never been read since the day old Samuel Campbell, the bookseller, put it away. It was all in one handwriting, including the signatures of the nine merchants' names that were subscribed, showing that it was a copy. It was dated New York, August 29, 1770, and read as follows:

"We, the subscribers (being in possession of Bohemian tea), do hereby most solemnly engage to each other that we will not from this moment sell, or employ any person to sell for us, either directly or indirectly, by the cash or larger quantity, for a less price than five shillings and sixpence currency per pound, clear of commission or other charges, to any factor we may employ."

The names of the merchants were Greg, Cuthbertson & Co., Jacobus Van Zandt, K. and Yates, Theophilus Bacho, Perry Hayes & Sherbrooke, Christopher Smith, Thomas Randall, Uriah Houdricks and Jacobus Lefferts, four of which appear in the first directory of this city, which was published sixteen years later.

"How my father came by the document, I can't say," said Mr. Campbell yesterday, who is a well-preserved old gentleman. "But I think it is genuine. It certainly wasn't made since his death in 1835. He came to New York between 1780 and 1790 from Edinburgh and opened a bookstore on Hanover square, which he kept until 1823, when he sold out at auction. I never heard of another trust that reached so far back as that."

Mr. John McKesson, who is related to the Lefferts mentioned in the document, has many historical relics of the colonial period. He is over eighty, and remembers many things that occurred in the early part of this century.

"I don't remember about any trusts," he said, "but I know that tea was scarce, and they kept the price up somehow pretty high. Bohemian tea was black tea. I haven't seen it for years. It was the cheapest grade and the kind most in use. Green tea cost from two to three times as much. But tea was a luxury, and we didn't drink it every day, and when we did, on festive occasions, it was in very small tin-like cups. The sugar with which we sweetened the tea was a luxury, too, for the refined sugar all had to be imported. My conscience! Sugar was so scarce that there was only a small lump in each family. This was tied to a string and suspended from the ceiling over the center of the table. The string was revolved about the table, and each one took a snack at the lumpy, thus sweetening his palate rather than his tea. No; each one didn't bite off a piece; there wasn't enough in the family for that. Coarse brown sugar was commonly used for other purposes, but often molasses. They used to fry pork in molasses." —N. Y. Sun.

LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Places Where Many of England's Poor Find Shelter.

The first scene to which your attention is invited is a common lodging house. Before the passing of Lord Shaftesbury's act, in 1857, the common lodging houses were among the vilest dens of the metropolis. They were hot-beds of crime and pestilence. They were the scenes of nightly orgies of the most horrible description—foul Alsatias in which the vilest scum of the city gathered together and hatched new crimes and quarreled and fought over the proceeds of old ones.

In those days there was no limit to the number of guests who might be received, and so these dens were packed nightly by a seething mob of men, women and children, and no consideration of health, cleanliness or decency were allowed to stand in the way of the proprietor's profits. These houses became such plague spots, such a source of absolute danger to the community, that Lord Shaftesbury obtained the passing of an act which compelled every common lodging house to be registered, and to be placed under police regulation and police inspection.

The act has proved a positive boon to the working-classes. The common lodging-house of to-day is clean and fairly comfortable. Each house is licensed to receive a certain number only; every man must have a bed to himself, and each bed must have so much space given to it. The difference in this respect may be judged from the fact that in one common lodging-house with which I am acquainted a room now licensed for eleven beds formerly contained twenty-eight. Moreover, the act compels frequent scrubbing of the floors and white-washing of walls, and the slightest case of illness must be at once reported to the nearest police station.

Seeing the class of customers the proprietor has to accommodate, you may imagine that the floors of the dormitories get a terrific amount of scrubbing, with the result that they are far cleaner and more wholesome than the carpeted rooms of many more pretentious establishments, where any overworked housemaid flicks the furniture with a duster, tickles the carpet with a broom and sweeps the fluff under the bed. —George R. Sims, in the Philadelphia Times.

"Three removes are as bad as a fire," said poor Richard. If this is true, a family in Knightsbridge, Me., might as well have been buried out twenty-two and one-third times in the last eighteen years, for they have moved sixty-seven times.

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LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

Its Value for Permanent Meadows in the East and West.

Probably the French lucerne, which is known to Californians as alfalfa, is better adapted to our trying climate than any other grass. We were talking recently with a practical farmer who has grown it six years, and is enthusiastic in its praise. He bought two pounds of seed, which he sowed, mixed with other grass seeds, on half or three-quarters of an acre of not very rich land. The soil was very dry and hard, and this appears to be its favorite situation. When it once gets hold of the plant spreads, and its roots strike downward in search of moisture. The more it is cut and the closer it is pastured the better it thrives. Some seasons the piece has been cut three or even four times, but it has usually been mown twice and then fed off by cows. Either as hay or pasture it is excellent for making milk, though as hay it needs to be supplemented by some more succulent feed.

The other grasses on this piece have mostly disappeared, and the ground is pretty well covered with the alfalfa. It is certainly stronger and thicker on the ground than it was the first or second year. The roots are large, and go directly down to the depth of three feet or more. Of course this is only possible on well-drained soil. It is the long-continued dry weather in California which makes that climate so well suited to alfalfa. And yet, though its roots are so strong and vigorous, their habit of growth is such that the plant can never become a pest to the farmer on tilled land. Once plowing under effectually destroys it.

For some reason alfalfa does not perfect its seed in our climate, and reliance for seed must be on California. Possibly in Eastern localities subject to long-continued drought alfalfa seed may be grown. This is at least worth a trial under such conditions. From what is known of alfalfa, it is best to sow fully as thickly as clover seed, that its growth at first may be finer. The seed is larger than that of clover; and, for this reason, if sown early enough, it is more sure to catch. The farmer who gives us this information says it will grow anywhere, even in the hard-beaten road, if sown early and not disturbed until it gets rooted. He has bought five pounds of alfalfa seed, which he proposes to sow in a partly-cleared wood lot, as soon as the snow is cleared off sufficiently. The surface is partly covered with natural grasses, but he thinks alfalfa will gradually displace them, and of course greatly increase the yield of pasture.

The bright green verdure of alfalfa attracts the attention of passers-by, and there are many inquiries as to what it is, especially in times of drought. A week after being cut a new growth will spring up, just as red clover used to do before the worm troubled it. We think that the clover-worm is not so injurious as formerly. Probably some insect parasite is lessening its numbers. But alfalfa has so many of the good qualities of red clover, that in places adapted to its growth it may in part be substituted for it. —American Cultivator.

MARKETING IN CHINA.

Work That Requires Considerable Shrewdness and Persistence.

A Chinese market is noisy and animated. You ask the price of shade, for instance, or of crabs, and the dealer raises the price of an ounce by so many cash, which you have to beat down. What Adam Smith called the "higgling of the market," exists here in its perfection. After wasting considerable time in talking and splitting differences, you at last decide to buy, or the trader concludes to sell. But however much you may congratulate yourself on having made a good bargain, you can not be certain that others may not make much better bargains with the same man. Vegetables are sold by other dealers, and the same process must be gone through before you can make a fair purchase. Grocery stores are plentiful, and there you will find on sale all sorts of sauces, preserves, sugars and so forth, in fact whatever is dealt in by grocers in America.

Beef is not often eaten by the Chinese, on account of their religious scruples, most of them being tinged, more or less, with Buddhism, and especially because of its use in a pleasing. Occasionally you will find a stall for the sale of beef. Through the same prejudice little cow's milk is used by the people, and that little is made into thin cakes, well salted, to be taken as a relish.

But a kind of cheese is made of bean curd. The beans are ground in hand-mills and dissolved in water, then strained and coagulated. The result is a perfectly white cake, something like blanc-mange. It is eaten with shrimp sauce. This cake is also dried. There is also a sauce made from beans.

You perhaps wonder why I have not described the cats, kittens and dogs, which are said to be the common food of the Chinese people. The reason is because no such things are to be found in the market. A fact I know of no place where such articles of food can be had, except in a low part of Canton, where people who are almost starved will buy any thing to sustain life. The Chinese people live on wholesome food, as you will learn from good authorities. They eat rice as you eat bread. They make cakes of wheat, too. —Yan Fong Lee, in St. Nicholas.

Bismarck, D. T. was named by Sam Wilkeson and some others of the Northern Pacific railway, who wanted to give a German flavor to the road and help the sale of its bonds in the financing. It drew from Prince Bismarck a pleasant acknowledgment of the compliment, but didn't stay the failure of Jay Cooke, who went down a short time afterward.

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For MAN!

Mustang Liniment

For BEAST!

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A document has just come to light which shows that business combinations resembling trusts are no new thing, but were formed by merchants in this city before the Declaration of Independence was signed. In looking over the records and papers left by his father, who died in 1835, Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, senior member of the firm of Campbell & Tinsley, dealers in linseed oil, 89 Maiden lane, one day recently discovered a musty, yellow leaf had been torn from some minute book. It was among a lot of papers that were considered of no account except as antiquities, and had probably never been read since the day of Samuel Campbell, the bookseller, put it away. It was all in one handwriting, including the signatures of the nine merchants' names that were subscribed, showing that it was a copy. It was dated New York, August 29, 1770, and read as follows:

"We, the subscribers (being in possession of Bohea tea), do hereby most solemnly engage to each other that we will not from this moment sell, or employ any person to sell for us, either directly or indirectly, by the cash or larger quantity, for a less price than five shillings and sixpence currency per pound, clear of commission or other charges, to any factor we may employ."

The names of the merchants were George Campbell & Co., Jacobus Van Zant, Rind & Yates, Theophilus Bache, Perry Hayes & Sherbrooke, Christopher Smith, Thomas Randall, Uriah Handricks and Jacobus Lefferts, four of which appear in the first directory of this city, which was published sixteen years later.

"How my father came by the document, I can't say," said Mr. Campbell yesterday, who is a well-preserved old gentleman. "But I think it is genuine. It certainly wasn't made since his death in 1835. He came to New York between 1780 and 1790 from Edinburgh and opened a bookstore on Hanover square, which he kept until 1823, when he sold out at auction. I never heard of another trust that reached as far back as that."

Mr. John McKesson, who is related to the Lefferts mentioned in the document, has many historical relics of the colonial period. He is over eighty, and remembers many things that occurred in the early part of this century.

I don't remember about any trusts," he said, "but I know that ten was scarce, and they kept the price up somehow pretty high. Bohea tea was black tea. I haven't seen it for years. It was the cheapest grade and the kind most in use. Green tea cost from two to three times as much. But tea was a luxury, and we didn't drink it every day, and when we did, on festive occasions it was in very small tinable-like cups. The sugar with which we sweetened the tea was a luxury, too, for the refined sugar all had to be imported. My conscience! Sugar was so scarce that there was only a small lump in each family. This was tied in a string and suspended at the ceiling over the center of the table. The string was revolved about the table, and each one took a suck at the lump, thus sweetening his palate rather than his tea. No; each one didn't bite off a piece; there wasn't enough in the family for that. Coarse brown sugar was commonly used for other purposes, but officer molasses. That used to fry pork in molasses."—N. Y. Sun.

LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Places Where Many of England's Four Find Shelter.

The first scene to which your attention is invited is a common lodging house. Before the passing of Lord Shaftesbury's act, in 1875, the common lodging houses were among the vilest dens of the metropolis. They were hot-beds of crime and pestilence. They were the scenes of nightly orgies of the most horrible description—foul Alsatias in which the vilest scum of the city gathered together and hatched new crimes and quarreled and fought over the proceeds of old ones.

In those days there was no limit to the number of guests who might be received, and so these dens were packed nightly by a seething mob of men, women and children, and no consideration of health, cleanliness or decency were allowed to stand in the way of the proprietor's profits. These houses became such plague spots, such a source of absolute danger to the community, that Lord Shaftesbury obtained the passing of an act which compelled every common lodging house to be registered, and to be placed under police regulation and police inspection.

The act has proved a positive boon to the working-classes. The common lodging-house of to-day is clean and fairly comfortable. Each house is licensed to receive a certain number only; every man must have a bed to himself, and each bed must have so much space given to it. The difference in this respect may be judged from the fact that in one common lodging-house with which I am acquainted a room now licensed for eleven beds formerly contained twenty-eight. Moreover, the act compels frequent scrubbing of the floors and white-washing of walls, and the slightest case of illness must be at once reported to the nearest police station. Seeing the class of customers the proprietor has to accommodate, you may imagine that the floors of the dormitories get a terrible amount of scrubbing with the result that they are far cleaner and more wholesome than the carpeted rooms of many more pretentious establishments, where an overworked housemaid flicks the furniture with a duster, tickles the carpet with a broom and sweeps the fluff under the bed.—*George R. Sims, in the Philadelphia Times.*

"Three removes are as bad as a fire," said poor Richard. If this is true, a family in Knightsbridge, Me., might as well have been burned out twenty-two and one-third times in the last eighteen years, for they have moved sixty-seven times.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

Its Value for Permanent Meadows in the East and West.

Probably the French lucerne, which is known to Californians as alfalfa, is better adapted to our trying climate than any other grass. We were talking recently with a practical farmer who has grown it six years, and is enthusiastic in its praise. He bought two pounds of seed, which he sowed, mixed with other grass seeds, on half or three-quarters of an acre of not very rich land. The soil was very dry and hard, and this appears to be its favorite situation. When it once gets hold the plant spreads, and its roots strike downward in search of moisture. The more it is cut and the closer it is pastured the better it thrives. Some seasons the piece has been cut three and even four times, but it has usually been mown twice and then fed off by cows. Either as hay or pasture it is excellent for making milk, though as hay it needs to be supplemented by some more succulent food.

The other grasses on this piece have mostly disappeared, and the ground is pretty well covered with the alfalfa. It is certainly stronger and thicker on the ground than it was the first or second year. The roots are large, and go directly down to the depth of three feet or more. Of course this is only possible on well-drained land. It is the long-continued dry weather in California which makes that climate so well suited to alfalfa. And yet, though its roots are so strong and vigorous, their habit of growth is such that the plant can never become a pest to the farmer on tilled land. Once plowing under effectively destroys it.

For some reason alfalfa does not perfect its seed in our climate, and reliance for seed must be on California. Possibly in Eastern localities subject to long-continued drought alfalfa seed may be grown. This is at least worth a trial under such conditions. From what is known of alfalfa, it is best to sow fall as thickly as clover seed, that its growth at first may be finer. The seed is larger than that of clover; and, for this reason, if sown early enough, it is more sure to catch. The farmer who gives us this information says it will grow anywhere, even in the hard-bitten road, if sown early and not disturbed until it gets rooted. He has bought five pounds of alfalfa seed, which he proposes to sow in a partly-cleared wood lot, as soon as the snow is cleared off sufficiently. The surface is partly covered with natural grasses, but he thinks alfalfa will gradually displace them, and of course greatly increase the yield of pasture.

The bright green verdure of alfalfa attracts the attention of passers-by, and there are many inquiries as to what it is, especially in times of drought. A week after being cut a new growth will spring up, just as red clover used to do before the worm troubled it. We think that the clover-worm is not so injurious as formerly. Probably some insect parasite is lessening its numbers. But alfalfa has so many of the good qualities of red clover, that in places adapted to its growth it may in part be substituted for it.—*American Cultivator.*

MARKETING IN CHINA.

Work That Requires Considerable Shrewdness and Perseverance.

A Chinese market is noisy and animated. You ask the price of shad, for instance, or of crabs, and the dealer raises the price of an ounce by so many cash, which you have to beat down. What Adam Smith called the "higgling of the market," exists here in its perfection. After wasting considerable time in talking and splitting differences, you at last decide to buy, or the trader concludes to sell. But however much you may congratulate yourself on having made a good bargain, you can not be certain that others may not make much better bargains with the same man. Vegetables are sold by other dealers, and the same process must be gone through before you can make a fair purchase. Grocery stores are plenty, and there you will find on sale all sorts of sauces, preserves, sugars and so forth. In fact whatever is dealt in by grocers in America.

It is not often eaten by the Chinese, on account of their religious scruples, most of them being tinged, more or less, with Buddhism, and especially because the ox is used in plowing. Occasionally you will find a stall for the sale of beef. Through the same prejudice little cow's milk is used by the people, and that little is made into this cakes, well salted, to be taken as a relish.

But a kind of cheese is made of bean curd. The beans are ground in hand-mills and dissolved in water, then strained and steamed. The result is a perfectly white cake, something like blanc-mange. It is eaten with shrimp sauce. This cake is also dried. There is also a sauce made from beans. You perhaps wonder why I have not described the cats, kittens and dogs, which are said to be the common food of the Chinese people. The reason is because no such things are to be found in the market. In fact, I know of no place where such articles of food can be had, except in a low part of Canton, where people who are almost starved will buy anything to sustain life. The Chinese people live on wholesome food, as you will learn from good authorities. They eat rice as you eat bread. They make cakes of wheat, too.—*Yan Phos Lee, in St. Nicholas.*

Bismarck, D. T., was named by Sam Wilkeson and some others of the Northern Pacific railway, who wanted to give a German flavor to the road and help the sale of its bonds in the fatherland. It drew from Prince Bismarck a pleasant acknowledgment of the compliment, but didn't stay the failure of Jay Cooke, who went down a short time afterward.

A Kentucky newspaper claims the invention of the drink known as a Tom and Jerry for Jack Shingler, a Kentucky old shyster, who originated it a third of a century ago and named it after Thomas Jefferson and the Biblical prophet Jeremiah.

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For MAN!

Mustang Liniment

For BEAST!

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Metcalfe Manufacturing Co.,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,

Corner 10th and E. R. Streets Near Passenger Depot.

General -i- Machinists -i- and -i- Manufacturers,

Manufacturers of Stationary Engines, Saw Mills and Mill Machinery.

SPECIALTIES:

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WROUGHT IRON FENCING.

We have Reduced the PRICE of Our WIRE AND SLAT FENCE

65 Cents Per Rod.

CALL -i- AND -i- EXAMINE -i- IT.

OUR PURIFYING PUMPS

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL, AN INSPECTION WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Tobacco Raisers Will Save Money By Buying Our

Anti-R

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

W. A. WILCOX, Editor and Proprietor.
JNO. O. RUST, Associate Editor.
T. E. BARTLEY, Business Manager.

Chauncey Depew would make an elegant post-prandial candidate.

When a Kentucky tariff-reformer meets hemp, he shies to one side of the road.

When the thundering report of the O. V.'s silence battery reaches President Courter it will knock him silly.

Preachers' sons don't always turn out badly. Cleveland and Thurman are both sons of ministers of the gospel.

Jim McKenzle will be one of Cleveland's cabinet when the new portfolio is made up. This is a straight tip—Caseville Enterprise.

The town clique has made a preliminary survey of Salt River preparatory to excursions for four up that historic stream early in August.

The Henderson Gleaser sigges Mr. Chas. Royster as the prohibition nominee for Congress. If Mr. Royster just wants to exercise, why turn him loose.

The Chicago Convention may be mighty interesting to some people, but to some other people it is not a patching to the moonlight conventions being held in this county.

The Democratic State Central Committee recommended forming Democratic clubs throughout the State, and that each club send delegates to the National League Club, which meets in Baltimore July 1.

They say Dan Lamont is going to leave Grover. He gets \$3,500 a year for his services and his glory costs him twice that amount. It is also announced that Whitney and Garland leave the Cabinet for about the same reason.

L. H. Goodnight, of Franklin, has entered the congressional race in the Third district and will get the Democratic nomination easily if Willie Reeves don't run. Should he be given the track it will be good night to Sir Godfrey sure enough.

There have been more "situations" in Chicago this week than ever flocked into one place at the same time. The Hopkinsville delegation should try to avoid a meeting between Col. Clark and any of the staunch Col. men.

A man by the name of B. A. Neal, of Mayfield, has written to Clarksville about the projection of a railroad from Cairo via Clarksville to Nashville. If our neighbor on the Red desires another air line, we have several we will let her have for the asking.

The Kentucky representatives on the committees at the Chicago convention are as follows: Credentials—Geo. W. Jolly. Permanent Organization—John W. Bennett. Rules and Order of Business—W. W. Jones. Resolutions—Logan McKee. To notify the Nominees—George Denny. National Committee—W. C. Goodloe.

The Texas Siftings calls attention to the following as one of the obstacles in the way of a tariff discussion in this Commonwealth: "He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he, 'Take whisky, for instance,' when every man in the audience arose with the remark, 'Thank you, don't care if I do,' and the lecturer had to stand there or die."

In an address delivered a few days ago before the literary societies of the University of West Virginia, Hon. Stephen B. Elkins discussed the race problem in the South with notable good sense and good temper. "The true solution of this question will come," he said, "when both races divide on economic and industrial questions, and divide themselves between the two great parties."

While all this Blaine hurrah has been going it in full blast, nobody seemed to think that the plumed knight is more of shadow than substance. In 1881 he lost New York, Indiana and Connecticut, three states that Garfield carried, while the latter majority of 79,000 in Iowa was cut down to 19,000 for Blaine, and in Michigan the figures tumbled from 52,800 to 3,308. Yet this is the magnetic statesman who has the world in a sling.

The Pension business is a perplexing one. Senators are puzzled over the widow business. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has been developing his mathematical faculty in discovering the curious fact that, while there are only 805 widows of the Mexican war veterans, there are 11,831 widows of veterans of the war of 1812. He says the farther we get from the war the more numerous the widows become. At the rate the 1812 widows are increasing there will be at least 20,000 of them by the end of the century. There appears to be danger of many women suddenly changing into an 1812 widow. Think of the possibility of a man's wife undergoing this strange metamorphosis! The idea that a fellow who marries a lass of eighteen with the netted sunbeams in her hair and the sea shell's flush in her cheeks is subjected to the possibility of having to finish life with a revolutionary relic, is calculated to stampede the matrimonial board of trade.

THE OHIO VALLEY FIASCO.

Judge Landis was sitting in his office, Wednesday afternoon, wearing a look of glum disappointment, when he informed the KENTUCKIAN that he had just received a letter from Secretary Giles, of the O. V., stating that his road had abandoned all intentions of coming to Hopkinsville. The excuse offered by Mr. Giles is that our people would not take a \$100,000 of his first mortgage bonds, alleging that his road could not afford to come here unless tendered this loan in addition to the gift of \$100,000 voted him by the city—a weak attempt to shift upon our people the responsibility of the violation of the contract and innumerable pledges.

No one is prepared to accuse Messrs. Giles, Kelsey and Clay of duplicity in this matter. We believe they have all along been honest in their professions, but they have simply been executing the orders of the "power behind the throne," and now this same power falsifies the promises it put in to their mouths. Not until requested by letter did Mr. Giles give us one word of information in regard to the Directory meeting in New York last week, and that, too, when the O. V. people knew that any action they might take was of supreme importance to our citizens, as other enterprises were awaiting the collapse of the bubble to actively enter the field. This indifference to the interests and wishes of Hopkinsville deserves to be severely censured.

The O. V. has been treated with unusual courtesy by our people, in fact, it has been given the preference on all occasions, and enterprises of importance have been turned aside because of the strong faith we had in the Henderson connection. The effort to make Hopkinsville responsible for the failure to build the road is absurd, as the attempt to force us into a loan was laughable. We part company right here, and when the O. V. gets down into the swampy South, we hope the musquitos will bite her black and blue and that greasy frogs and slimy snakes will roost in her hair.

We trust the O. V. will now be white enough to come forward and give us a formal release from that \$100,000 contract, and do it quick. This is an important matter from our standpoint and delay would be damaging.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Chicago Republican convention met Tuesday at 12 o'clock. Ten thousand cats with their tails tied together and strung across a clothes-line, represents the situation. The Mahone and Wise delegations of Virginia have had several fights, and the Kentucky contingency have been brandishing their tomahawks at a great rate. Nothing of importance had happened at the time we went to press. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made temporary chairman, and Morris E. Estee, of California, permanent chairman. Any number of speeches have been made to while away the time, our own Billy Bradley prepetrating one of his most lurid declamations. By the way, Bradley's Vice-Presidency boom is resting easy awaiting developments. The usual preliminary work consumed the time till Thursday morning, when the nominating speeches commenced. There are sixteen of these to be made. It is a waste of time to guess at results, but the best estimates give the first ballot as follows: Sherman 250, Gresham 100, Depew 100, Alger 80, Harrison 120, Allison 50, Phelps 18, Russett 14, Fittler 15, Stanford 16. This leaves thirty-five unaccounted for.

The convention will not adjourn before to-morrow, and then the delegates will come marching home singing: "Our eyes have seen the glory of the g. o. p. de part. And we mourn the situation from the bottom of our hearts; For no matter whom we nominate, down goes our apple cart."

White truth is marching on.

Twisted Rails.

Since the O. V. has ingloriously petered out, we are left with but three air lines. Col. Clark is in Chicago now in conference with President Courter of the C. & G. He will be home to-morrow and will probably have something to say. Col. Joe Ford said he was going to turn up something as soon as the O. V. matter was settled, and no doubt he will now come forward ready for business, while Henry Abernathy is pulling his little string on the Cairo road and thinks he has a corner on the situation.

We are like the zealous Mr. Dick in "David Copperfield," who was prevented from completing an immortal literary production because Charles I would keep thrusting himself into the work—that is, while we enter zealously into the romance of these "big dreams" we are continually interrupted by the very practical and probable L. & N. offer which we come upon: Invariable when we get down to solid ground. The KENTUCKIAN holds the opinion that these questions should be pressed to a practical issue at once. The community is disgusted with fair promises. If anybody has a plan let him bring it forward and begin to shovel dirt. We want no more of this long drawn out sweetness. There is no reason why the situation may not be relieved before September, and it can be if the people will put their patriotic shoulders to the wheel and shove for all they are worth.

NO MORE ROMANCE.

Explanation of Thunderbolts and the Aurora Borealis.

In the course of a lecture on electricity, recently delivered in London, Dr. Marcel spoke especially on "thunderbolts." Most of them are meteorites; one is only a piece of sandstone broken off by the flash, and a third, carefully preserved in a museum, is a cannon ball, "found in the bottom of a hole in a manure heap after a flash of lightning had struck it." In my opinion, a peculiarly-shaped piece of coal, and the clinker from a Kilburn fire engine have all figured in this capacity, and from being so carefully preserved by their owners, are evidently cherished as specimens quite as remarkable as they would be were the history less anecdotal. Fulgurites, or vitrified tubes, formed by the fusing of sand where a current of electricity in the shape of a lightning flash has penetrated the ground, are also in the exhibition. But even they afford little room for mystery. The first ball is only a flash in another form. So is sheet-lightning, while the remarkable tales of escapes from death by atmospheric electricity prove simply how narrow is the current and how rapid its action. The bolts of a flash have been destroyed and the handle burnt, while the sawyer remained unharmed. A lady had the bracelet struck off her hand, while she herself felt no more than a shock; another had her bonnet entirely burned on account of the wire frame was made of, while she herself was untouched. Even the most directly insulated from the ground are not safe; for two sea-gulls flying over Witham were killed by lightning. All these difficulties have to be considered in erecting lightning-rods, some of which are little better than traps to catch the electric fluid, when the householders permits an important means of protection to fall into the hands of an ignorant mechanic. Hail is not usually associated with thunder. Yet Dr. Marcel teaches the contrary, and though he is not certain, in spite of M. Colladon's experiments, that all the phenomena attending a water-spout can be explained by electricity. M. Peltier affirms these sudden liftings-up of water to be the result of an electric attraction, rather than of the action of the wind. But, whatever conflict of opinion may be permissible on this point, it is clear that none is allowable in regard to the aurora borealis. Science has discovered us of all the pleasant conceits about the "merry dancers," or the scarcely less pagan beliefs about the spirits lighting in the air, or even of the winter sun being reflected from some vast glaciers at the back of the north wind. The aurora is due to the positive electricity from the sea between the tropics being carried into the upper atmospheric regions, and thence wafted to the poles by the higher currents of air. Here, Dr. Marcel assures us, it descends toward the earth, and meets the terrestrial negative electricity in a raffish atmosphere. "Luminous discharges now take place, their brightness being increased by the presence of masses of foreign particles in the air." And thus the electrician deprives us of the last fragrance of romance which clung to the most picturesque of northern atmospheric phenomena. —Chicago Tribune.

NOVEL DISCIPLINE.

A Penitentiary Where Food Is Employed as a Reforming Agent.

One of the most interesting of recent experiments in food is now going on in the California State prison. California has established the Folsom State prison among the hills near the head of the American river. The scenery is fine, the air pure and the water excellent. The convicts are chiefly employed in quarrying and dressing granite. The building is roomy, safe and substantial. It has the customary cells, baths and arrangements for securing ventilation. The inmates have their hair cropped and wear the usual distinctive prison garb. It is in the manner of supplying food that this prison differs from others. The convicts, when they first arrive, as well as those who show little inclination to work or a disposition to be vicious, are supplied with a rather poor fare, salt meat, cabbage, mush, common bread, and coffee served without milk. If not within sight of the table where this course food is served, there is within smell of it another on which fresh beef and mutton, various kinds of vegetables, rice, and on Sunday cake, sirup and tea, are placed. The convict learns to sit at the table and enjoy the food thereon if he works diligently and faithfully, conducts himself properly and gives little trouble to the warden and his assistants. He also learns that those who sit at this table are allowed considerable liberty and are permitted to take walks after each meal. The desire to sit at this table is great. Men who do not like to work enjoy good living, and are generally willing to be at considerable pains to secure it. The inmates of this penitentiary ordinarily adopt such a course as will enable them to sit at the table a few months of their entrance. When taking their first breakfast at the table, they perceive the odor of beefsteak, mutton chops, hot rolls and fine coffee that proceeds from an adjoining room. They learn that there are roast beef and mutton, salads and puddings there for dinner; while for supper there are steaks, chops, fried potatoes, tea and several kinds of fruit. The price of admission to this table is strict attention to business, respect for all rules and regulations, and the constant observance of propriety. The food comes high, but most of the convicts are anxious to obtain it, and many of them do. —Cor. Albany Journal.

FACTS THAT CAN BE PROVEN!

We have a large stock of hosiery. Would call attention to our absolutely fast color black hose. Will refund money for every pair that stains the feet or undergarments. Nice quality and very cheap.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING FROM US

Domestic, Sheetings, Cheviots, Bed Tickings, Cottons, Jeans, Ready-Made Shirts, in great variety. Jeans Pants, all grades, Mole Skin Pants, best quality.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

GILLILAND & KENNEDY,

230 Ninth Street.

Opposite Methodist Church.

WHAT IS SLANG?

An Authority Defines It as a "Ludicrously Incommensurate Illustration."

What is slang? Some one once hazarded the assertion that all language is slang. It would be nearer the mark to define slang as essentially the application of an illustration ludicrously incommensurate with the thing to which it is applied, and, accidentally, the familiar use of a technical expression in the sense for which it was not intended originally. Slang is, in short, giving nicknames to things. "Mr. B." says the report of the boat race, "tubbed the crews well and stroked them to filly."

Most persons acknowledge the absurdity of "tubful jolly" and other similar freaks of boyish exuberance. Young ladies, too, have a slang of their own. A small thing is "wee" or "tiny," a pretty thing is "bonny," the children at a school least are "a goodly number," and they are "regal" on tea and cake. Slang is everywhere. Why should "big" be reiterated when we mean "large," or "mighty" for "great?"

What is gained by calling a panic "a scare," a folly "a craze," a hoax "a sell," a ship (or a soldier) "a tinny" or by saying of a house "a watch 'it is a good goor." Even writers in the foremost ranks are sometimes guilty of extraordinary solecisms. The addition of our day, in one of his charming novels, relates how his heroine had said: "Swake all night." The elegant and accomplished painter in words describes how "the Dead sea laid waste beneath him." Dickens has lent his sanction to "Our Mutual Friend." Phrases like these are plentiful: "The reverend prebend," "the learned antiquarian," "equally as good as," "more preferable than," etc. When those who lead the way offend thus it is no wonder that an invalid, recommending a coach, writes: "It is most luxuriant," or that a servant says: "The cup must be stood on a slab." —National Review.

Professor E. G. Green has in his school, three miles from Vienna, three sets of twins, two of twin boys and one of twin girls. Not often do three sets of twins receive instruction from the same source. —Savannah News.

To the Impious wit-blends who respond to the reporter's inquiry for news with the heart-rending remark that "it is hot," we affectionately dedicate the following:

"Nay, my dear summer heat! Of which vain peoples tell! Oh, sinner, rather were it met To fix thy thoughts on hell! The punishment ordained for you Is that infernal spot, Is hot by Satan's impish crew And kept forever hot. Oh sinner, on this end 'tis meet That thou shouldst ponder well, For what, oh, what, is worldly heat Unto the heat of hell!"

We feel very much encouraged to know that the subscription list of the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN is increasing every day—new subscribers every day as well as renewals. We give more actual matter of interest to the general public, to the square inch, than any other paper in this section, and our efforts in that direction have been thusly rewarded. Two dollars a year, or less than two cents a copy, is cheap for such a paper and the intelligence of the public cannot fail to comprehend the fact, but, to the contrary, grasp it at once.

The reverberating silence of the O. V. is as soul-stirring as the "letter that never came."

FACTS THAT CAN BE PROVEN!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED!

We have a large stock of hosiery. Would call attention to our absolutely fast color black hose. Will refund money for every pair that stains the feet or undergarments. Nice quality and very cheap.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING FROM US

Domestic, Sheetings, Cheviots, Bed Tickings, Cottons, Jeans, Ready-Made Shirts, in great variety. Jeans Pants, all grades, Mole Skin Pants, best quality.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

GILLILAND & KENNEDY,

230 Ninth Street.

Opposite Methodist Church.

OVERJOYED!

Are we at the Liberal Trade bestowed upon us by the people of Hopkinsville, Christian and adjoining Counties, since the inauguration of our

GRAND CUT SALE.

We have decided to continue this Great Sale for a short time longer. There are many big bargains to be had and have still further reduced the price on many goods. We are showing an elegant Satten at 8½ cents which is being sold elsewhere at 12½ cents. Our 12½ cents Satten is same goods that others ask 20 cents for. We are showing an elegant line of Woolen Dress Goods at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c in all the New Spring Shades, worth 25c more money. Our White Dress Goods have no equal in the city. Be sure to ask for our 15c Stripe India Linen, Real Genuine Bargain worth 25 cents. We are showing the best line of Kid Gloves ever brought to Hopkinsville, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair. Every pair guaranteed not to rip. Our stock of Parasols is very large and we quote Low Prices on them.

CLOTHING

In endless variety at Bottom Prices. Our Stock of—

Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

Is complete and our prices defy competition. Do not make a purchase until you have seen our goods. We are agents for

Gold and Silver Shirts and Douglass \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes.

REMEMBER: We give an Elegant Nickle Alarm Clock with each \$20.00 Purchase.

"The Old Reliable,"

M. FRANKEL & SONS.

A WORD TO THE WISE READ IT!

PYE & WALTON

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which they have placed on sale at their store. We are showing styles that cannot be duplicated in Hopkinsville. We are offering bargains that cannot be matched. Our assortments are composed of selections from the cream of the very best makes, and on several we have the exclusive control and we have an elegant line of Browning, King & Co., Spring Samples of which

WE MAKE SUITS TO ORDER, GUARANTEE A FIT OR NO SALE.

We also have an elegant line of Spring Hats in all Colors, that we invite the Young Men to inspect before buying. Our Line of Spring and Summer Furnishing Goods are now Complete. We respectfully invite one and all in to see us.

Don't Buy Second-Class Goods, Don't Pay Two Prices For What You Buy.

Don't Fail to See Our New Stock, Don't Forget Our Prices are Way, Way Down.

PYE & WALTON,

2 Doors From Bank of Hopkinsville.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

THINK DEEPLY!

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our Large and Well Assorted Stock of all that is New and Seasonable,

DECIDE QUICKLY

To buy of us after seeing the prices and Examining the Quality of our goods, you can't resist them. It is impossible to better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found. We get the Choice of the Best Goods on the Market and the ready Command of Cash to purchase with enables me to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low.

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

RESPECTFULLY,

Ike Lipstine.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

Continues to offer bargains that you cannot afford to miss. Our high priced competitors fill the air in mourning. No more will they have all the chicken pie to themselves, for we have chicken too. The war is raging in prices, we knock 'em all silly. We have a complete stock of

Fine Parlor and Chamber Sets,

In fact everything carried in a Large Furniture Store. We want every Man, Woman and Child to come to see us, you will never regret it—our name is

C. R. CLARK & CO.

(Successors to W. A. GOSSETT.)

"Wall Street," On Ninth Street.

TO - THIS - OFFICE.

T. R. HANCOCK, W. J. ELY, W. I. FRASER, W. E. RAGSDALE

Hancock, Fraser & Ragdsdale,

People's Tobacco Warehouse,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

Fronting Tobacco Exchange. Special Attention Paid to Sampling and Selling Tobacco Liberal Advances made on Consignments. All Tobacco Insured Unless Otherwise Instructed in Writing.

WALNUT STREET HOUSE!

COL. E. J. BLOUNT, Late of Columbus, O., Manager.

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

POPULAR PRICE \$2.00 PER DAY

H. R. PROCTOR, Proprietor.

One of the Best Fitted and Most Conveniently Located Hotels in the City.

June 1-17.

NAT. GAITHER, Manager. J. K. GANT, Salesman.

GANT & GAITHER COMPANY,

PLANTER'S Warehouse,

Tobacco and Wheat Commission Merchants, Hopkinsville, Ky.

J. W. McLaughlin, President. Directors: R. H. Sauer, M. D. Boales, E. G. Seabree, T. G. Gaines, M. Luptine, A. G. Boales.

F. M. CLARK. J. T. SMITH

Clarksville Planing Mill.

Smith, Clark & Co.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Siding, Shingles,

CEDAR POSTS, SHINGLES, ROUGH LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND DEALERS IN IRON FENCES.

Cor. Franklin St. and University Avenue.

Clarksville, Tenn.

1888 The Great Summer and Winter Resort 1888

DAWSON SPRINGS.

ARCADIA HOUSE,

DAWSON, HOPKINS, CO., KY.

These Celebrated Chalybeate and Salt Springs are situated immediately upon the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, 100 miles West of Louisville, Ky., and 28 miles East of Paducah, Ky.

The Arcadia House

is New and Neatly Furnished with a Capacity of Entertaining 200 Persons. The owners of this Hotel are also owners of the Springs and the guests of the Arcadian House have Free Access to the Springs without extra charge. Invalids should remember that the months of May and June offer many advantages to persons visiting the Springs. The dry and build salts are manufactured at these Springs. For Pamphlets, Circulars, Etc., apply to

J. W. PRITCHETT, N. M. HOLEMAN & CO.,

MANAGER. PROPRIETORS

BRING YOUR JOB WORK

TO - THIS - OFFICE.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

L. & N. Railroad.
DEPART SOUTH—4:30 A. M.; 5:10 P. M.
DEPART NORTH—9:30 A. M.; 10:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—7:55 A. M.; 8:45, 10:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—4:35 A. M.; 5:10 P. M.
W. W. Alexander Agent, Hopkinsville, Ky.
POST OFFICE—West Main Street, bet. 5th and 6th.
Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
" " money orders—6 A. M. to 4 P. M.
" " delivery, Sundays—7:30 to 10:15 P. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE.
Seventh St. near Main.
Open 5 A. M. to 5 P. M.
TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
WESTERN UNION—Up stairs corner Main and 4th streets. Mrs. Handland and Miss Park, operators.
For Louisville, Chesapeake & Ohio Route.
No. 1.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. N., 9:20 A. M.; 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Connections at Louisville for all points East, and for the Virginia and the Southern.
No. 2.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. N., 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Connections at Louisville for all points East, and for the Virginia and the Southern.
No. 3.
Lv. Hopkinsville, L. N., 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Lv. Louisville, C. & O., 7:30 P. M.; 10:30 P. M.
Connections at Louisville for all points East, and for the Virginia and the Southern.

SOCIALITIES.

Prof. C. H. Dietrich is at Dawson.
Nat Wright was in the city Wednesday.
Miss Julia Venable is visiting friends in Nashville.
Mrs. Fannie Roach, of Evansville, is in the city.
Miss Mary Clardy is visiting Miss Mary Radford on South Main.
Mrs. Dora Lynn, of Emporia, Ky., is visiting Mr. O. S. Brown.
R. M. Gill, of Allensville, was in the city yesterday.
Mrs. W. L. Trice has returned from a visit to friends in Chicago.
Miss Lillie Leavell left yesterday for Mississippi to spend the summer.
Mrs. Pat Shryer, of Nashville, is visiting the family of M. F. Shryer.
Miss Howell Wilson, of Wallonia, is visiting friends in the city.
W. P. Berg, passenger agent of the C. & O., was in the city yesterday.
Mrs. J. F. Hawley is on a visit to friends and relatives in Louisville.
Misses Lucy and Lily Price are visiting friends in Dallas Texas.
Misses Mary Bell and Annie Tandy are visiting Miss Annie Lee King, of Corydon.
Mr. W. P. Blakemore and family have come to this city for the summer.
Miss Annie Bradshaw and Mrs. Lizzie Williams, of Pembroke, are visiting friends in Virginia.
Miss Nora Stark left for her home in Greenup county Wednesday to be absent during the summer.
Miss Bettie Woolfolk, who has been visiting Miss Sallie Wallace, left Tuesday for Russellville.
Miss Annie Kennedy, who has been teaching the past session in Oxford, Miss., is at home for the summer.
Mr. Clanton Miller and Miss Ellen Miller, of Birmingham, Ala., are visiting the family of Rev. J. F. Dagg.
Maj. John P. Campbell left yesterday for Dawson. We are sorry to say he has been worse for the last few days.
Miss Rosa May Featherston left this morning for her home in Cedar Town, Ga., after an extended visit to relatives here.

The Whiskey Cases.

Wednesday Judge Winfree fined Charley Morris in two prohibition cases, \$50 each. It is understood he will take an appeal. The other case against him has been set for the 26th.
On motion of the Commonwealth the case against C. P. Nolan was dismissed.
A judgment of \$250 was laid against Bruce Snell, he failing to show up at the trial. His stock of groceries was levied upon, but H. C. Armstrong, of Louisville, got in first with an attachment for \$75. In the stock is some liquors, and the question now arises, how can the Constable sell these to satisfy the fine without violating the law?

The Pitcock Affair.

Interest in the Pitcock-Young escapade, in Nashville last week, has about died out. We learn from a neighbor that Pitcock is now at home at work on his farm, and that the brothers and mother of Mrs. Lorenzo Young have moved from his place declaring they would stay there no longer and leaving her to remain with him or go where she pleased. It is further stated that Pitcock will marry her.

When the news of the trouble reached Wallonia intense excitement prevailed. Pitcock's creditors, who are informed, immediately called on him, but he proved true to all his obligations and will harvest in due season the fine crops he has planted.

Big Land Deal.

Col. A. V. Townes this week purchased 3,000 more acres of land for his syndicate, located adjacent to the Whitlock lands on Cumberland river. The price paid was one dollar and a dollar and a half per acre. Col. Townes is now negotiating other large purchases.

HERE AND THERE.

Early peaches are on the market. Mrs. Alex Fritz is quite sick. Go to Hooser & Ballard for Quick Meal Gasoline Cook Stoves. The best in the world.
The young gentlemen of the city gave an elegant dance at Fleming's cave last night.
Tom Otis, an escaped lunatic, was captured in Todd county last week and returned to the asylum Monday.
M. Frankel & Sons will sell you a large Mosquito Bar ready to put up for one dollar and twenty-five cents.
Robert Bottomly, son of Rev. E. W. Bottomly, took the honors of his class in the Henderson high school this year.
Frank Waller, H. P. Diltz, Harry Frasier, Eugene Wood and E. B. Long joined the Commercial Club, Tuesday night.
The burgoo at Pilot Rock Wednesday, was attended by a number of gentlemen from this city, who report that the occasion was gorgeous.
Alex Price, a laborer, was caught in the machinery at the rock crusher Tuesday, and was severely mangled. Timely assistance alone saved his life.
Last Saturday a heavy rain washed away 30,000 brick which George Dalton had stacked in Elkton, to be used in the public school building there.
Carey Wallace, the negro who was shot by Branch Hawks at Newstead last week, is improving and will recover. The trial is set for tomorrow.

We were shown some wheat-sheafs yesterday from the farm of Mr. Wm. Baker which contained five grains to the mesh. This is a wonderful yield, as the average is only three grains.
The little child of Mr. Irvin Menger, of Dawson, died at the residence of Mr. John McCord near this city, Wednesday afternoon. The remains were shipped to Dawson for interment yesterday.
The Courier-Journal says Frank James has not been in Kentucky at all. Then the man Prince talked at Guthrie was a sham and a fraud. Our friend and neighbor is sharpening his razor for the impostor.
The street commissioner is re-arranging the gutters on Ninth street, and Nate Shyer posted a sign on his corner which reads as follows: "Location of depot of the Hopkinsville and Cadiz railroad."

The officers for Bellevue precinct were left out of the list for the Democratic primary, July 7th. They have been appointed as follows: G. W. Lander and L. N. Cox Judges, and John Clardy Clerk.
One fare for the round trip will be given to Louisville on 23rd, 24th and 25th over the L. & N., good till 27th. Fifty cents will be added to the price of railroad tickets for admittance to St. John's day celebration.
The Christian Woman's Charity Association entertainment at the Opera House on the evening of July 3d, promises to be a most interesting event. Miss Jacobs, who is a "sweet song-bird," will appear on the programme.

The rate to Corleau during the season over the L. & N. will only be \$2.00. The connections are first-class with no delays on the route. Parties from this city will find the railway facilities to this famous resort first-class.
Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from this county are preparing to attend the meeting of the State Teachers Association at the Mammoth Cave, July 3rd, 4th and 5th. A company of young society people of this city will go.
The Society of Young Peoples Christian Endeavor of the first Presbyterian church will give a dime social at the residence of J. M. Starling on Tuesday evening June 26th. All are invited.

A Miss Ware, from Memphis, who came to Pembroke to attend the funeral of Mrs. John Willis last Sunday, was taken sick while there and died Wednesday night. The body was embalmed for shipment to Memphis.
The crop prospects are first-class. Wheat is in splendid shape, and the song of the reaper is now heard in the land. The only danger is that we will have too much rain. Three or four propitious days will give us all the harvest we need. The tobacco crop is in excellent shape.

At the Commercial Club banquet at Mr. Geo. O. Thompson's a few weeks since, a romantic couple were discussing sweet nothings on a rustic seat out in the yard. About that time the hovering clouds let fall a few rain drops that came down glittering into the mellow candle light like diamonds. She suggested that they should go in, but he fondly responded that he would be her rain-beau, while she artlessly consented to be his rain-dear.

Cave Rates.

The State Teachers Association meets at Mammoth Cave, July 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1888. The Railroads will sell tickets at a fare for the round trip. When purchasing tickets be certain to get a certificate from your agent that you have paid full fare going. This will entitle you to a return ticket free. The cave rates will be \$1 for the short route and \$1.50 for the long route. Board \$1.50 per day. Anybody can go on these rates provided they pay the Association fee of \$1 for men and fifty cents for ladies when they arrive at the cave.

MATRIMONIAL.

THOMAS-QUICK: At the Phoenix hotel, Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. C. E. Thomas and Miss Fannie Quick, both of Trigg county, were united in marriage. Rev. J. W. Bigham performed the ceremony in his usual pleasant and felicitous manner in the presence of the newspaper fraternity and a few spectators. The groom is a worthy young farmer and the bride is the handsome daughter of Rev. Abe Quick. They concluded to celebrate the nuptials in this city as a pleasing novelty and a surprise to their friends in Trigg. They left immediately after the ceremony for their home near Cadiz.

PAITRICK-WARE: Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, pastor J. P. Venable officiating, Mr. P. A. Patrick, of Florence, Ala., was married to Miss Beulah S. Ware, of Jackson, Miss. The attendants were Mr. Harvey Ware and Miss Mae Ware, and Mr. Wm. Ellis the best man. The ushers were Messrs. Harry and James Ware, of this city. Mr. Bates, of Nashville, and Dave VanCulin, of Paducah. The bride is a daughter of Judge H. R. Ware and is well-known and a favorite in this city. The groom is a leading merchant of Florence and is a young gentleman of excellent character and culture. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple took the 10 o'clock train for Niagara and the eastern cities.

EAGER-DOWNER: Last night at the Baptist Church, in Fairview, Dr. R. P. Eager, of this city, was married to Miss Carrie Downer, Rev. J. H. Eager, brother of the groom, assisted by Rev. J. N. Prestidge, officiating. The church was handsomely decorated, and at the appointed hour a large and fashionable audience assembled to witness the event. Dr. Eager is the second assistant physician at the Asylum. He occupies a conspicuous place in his profession, and his commanding worth as a man has given him the respect of the entire community. He is a zealous church worker and in society his sincerity and culture have commanded for him an extensive popularity. The bride is well known in this city, having taught for two years in Bethel Female College. She is a lady of rare cultivation and sweetness of character and will be heartily welcomed into the society of our city. Dr. Eager and bride will take rooms at the Asylum.

Who Is She?

Among the fair visitors to Owensboro during the past week was a young lady from a neighboring Western Kentucky town whose marvelous beauty has given her a wide celebrity. In 1881 when she was a school girl of sixteen there was a meeting of the Western Kentucky Press Association in her native place, and the editors accepted an invitation to visit in a body the school she was attending. She among others took part in some elocutionary exercises, and her exquisite loveliness of face and figure were the comment of the entire press gang. One of the number in his paper of the next week pronounced her the most beautiful woman in Kentucky and the paragraph went the rounds of the press with a hearty and unanimous endorsement. A year later Governor Blackburn met her at the Mammoth Cave, and publicly announced that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. This remark was also extensively quoted. The years that have since passed over her fair head have only served to further enhance her personal appearance. She was here on a quiet visit to relatives, and on account of the recent death of a brother did not appear in society, but from all who saw her the same expression of admiration is heard. Best of all about this charming maiden, it is said she seems to be entirely unconscious of her attractiveness, and is, therefore, all the more lovely in the eyes of her friends.—Sunday's Owensboro Messenger.

A Homeric Nod.

Tuesday afternoon County Judge Winfree got wind of the fact that Bruce Snell, one of the parties against whom a summons had been issued for violating the whiskey law, was preparing to leave the city, and the judge immediately issued a warrant for his arrest, which was executed by Constable Bradley. Snell was brought before the court and placed under a bond of \$250, in default of which he was handed over to the constable for safe-keeping. At the request of the prisoner, to avoid being placed in jail, Mr. Bradley consented to deputize Trigg Hunter to guard him. Hunter and Snell took up their quarters on the Court house porch. About 1 o'clock while Hunter was doubtless indulging in a "Homeric nod," Snell made his escape, and when the guard next looked around he was gone for good. This little episode created considerable talk on the streets, but Snell has not been heard from and Hunter goes home.

St. John's Day.

The St. John's Day celebration at the Masonic Lodge rooms to-night will be a very pleasant occasion. All masons and their wives have been invited. The following is the programme:
Presiding Address—A. C. Biddle
Opening Address—Dylan Hopper
Song and Chorus—Barney Tate and Home Again.
Address—"Masonry"—J. W. McPherson
Vocal Solo—"Tillied"—Miss Clayton Dagg
Address—"The Lodge"—W. W. Clarke
Vocal Solo—"Old Fashioned Roses are Sweetest."
Recitation—Miss Fannie S. Fairlie
Vocal Solo—"Lead On the Mill"—Frank L. Waller
Address—Rev. W. H. Henry
Song and Chorus—"Around the Camp Fire."
Refreshments.
Song and Chorus—"God Be With Us Till We Meet Again."
Benediction.

Complimentary Resolutions.

Elder I. W. Welsh having resigned the pastorate of the Christian church, the following complimentary resolutions were adopted concerning him:
WHEREAS, Bro. I. W. Welsh has offered his resignation as pastor of the Christian Church, at Hopkinsville, Ky., to accept a call to another field, where his sphere of usefulness will be enlarged, and
WHEREAS, The officers of the church desire to express their appreciation of his worth and services; therefore be it
Resolved, 1st, That we recognize and appreciate the deep earnestness, the faithful zeal, and the admirable ability with which Bro. Welsh has served our congregation and discharged the high and responsible duties of his position while in our midst.
2nd, That in his labors among us, his influence and example have always been directed to promoting a higher spirituality and a more earnest, consistent christian character, and in developing and training for christian work and usefulness the latent talent of the church.
3rd, That we commend him to the brethren, where ever his lot may be cast, as a workman worthy of his vocation, and with love and gratitude for his devoted work among us, we bid him "God speed" in the new field upon which he is about to enter.

Fraternally,
CLARENCE ANDERSON, Sec.
W. W. WINFREE, Com.
Geo. C. Long.

A Choice Book.

We cheerfully call attention to "The Child's Bible," now being offered to the residents of Hopkinsville.
Rev. W. L. Nourse of this place writes: "The child's Bible," will induce the people to read the scriptures with increased interest, and thus prove a blessing wherever it goes.
Rev. Jno. W. Venable says: I take great pleasure in commending "The Child's Bible" to parents, as a valuable and attractive arrangement of the Holy Word, and trust it may have a wide circulation.
The agent, Mrs. McMartin, will call on our families, and we trust she will be cordially received.

For sometime Mr. W. N. Johnson has been losing his corn from his crib. Tuesday night his son-in-law spread his bed on the hanks and determined to await developments. At 12 o'clock Henry Route, coal, and son put in an appearance. As they were about to enter the crib they discovered young Johnson and made a break for safety. Next morning Route confessed to the deed and was brought before the court, and in default of a \$200 bond he was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Go West.

No portion of the United States today offers as many opportunities for making money as can be found at Great Falls, Mont., and on the reservation just opened, in business, mining, stock-raising or farming. Rates, maps and particulars will be furnished by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

The Dark Shadow.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Charles Meacham Bartley, the three-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Bartley, died after an illness of several days. The infant was not thought to be dangerously ill, and Mr. Bartley left home for Louisville Wednesday evening. That night the child grew worse, and early Thursday morning the dark shadow fell. Mr. Bartley was telegraphed to at once and will probably reach the city this morning. It has not yet been determined when the funeral will be held. The little angel had not ventured far from the other shore when it heard the call to come back to peace and happiness, and while the devoted parents mourn in their grief they should be comforted by the assurance that "all is well."

TOBACCO NEWS.

Sales by M. H. Nelson & Co., of 25 hds tobacco as follows:
8 hds, old leaf at \$7 each.
14 hds, new leaf—\$7 00 to 9 00.
Sales by G. & G. Co. of 50 hds. as follows:
32 hds. com. to good leaf—\$6 50 to 10 00.
18 hds. lugs—\$3 45 to 6 50.
Market dull and irregular.
Sales by Hanbery & Shryer of 15 hds. as follows:
8 hds. com. to good—\$8 25 to 8 75.
5 hds. com. leaf—\$6 75 to 7 00.
2 hds. lugs—\$4 75 to 5.
Sales by Wheeler, Mills & Co., June 20, of 50 hds. as follows:
10 hds. med. leaf—\$9 00 to 9 01.
30 hds. com. leaf—\$7 00 to 6 25.
10 hds. lugs—\$3 45 to 3 00.
Market unchanged on good leaf but common leaf and lugs lower and hard to sell.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

Wheat Threshing!
Eureka Coal No. 9 Vein, is the richest in Carbon and makes a hotter fire than any coal in the market. Engineers prefer it. We furnish hands to load wagons from the country.
J. F. GORDON & CO.
Yard at Wheeler's Warehouse.

Drink Alderny Cream Shake. At City Pharmacy only.
Go to M. Frankel & Sons for Mosquito Bars.

TENDER MEATS.
The freshest and tenderest Beef and Mutton at Henry Duggan's new shop, cor. 6th and Virginia streets.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

Assignee's Notice.
Geo. C. Long, Assignee of V. W. Crain, is now prepared to make a cash distribution to the creditors. All parties having unproven claims are requested to present them properly proven within the next 30 days.

WANTED—First-class agents for "The Child's Bible," and other choice publications of Cassell & Co., N. Y. Call on or address M. B. McMartin, 545, 7th St., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Mosquitos have come, also M. Frankel & Sons' Mosquito Bars. Come and get one and protect yourself against the horrid things.

Dividend No. 4.
At the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Crescent Milling Co. a dividend of six per cent (6%) was ordered to be paid out of the net earnings for the six months ending May 31, 1888, and the same payable July 1st, 1888 at the office of the company.
R. H. DETTEVILLE, Sec. & Treas.

TO THE PUBLIC.
HOPKINSVILLE, April 21, 1888.
ED STERLING, Nat'l Garment Cutter Co.: Dear Sir:—I have sold a number of other inventions but in all my experience in the agency business, I have never found anything to equal the National Garment Cutter as a reliable and saleable invention. It sells to all classes, rich and poor. If I sold one cutter per day I am making at the rate of \$1,480 per year, counting 355 days, while I have sold three and not worked hard. Young men and ladies that desire to engage in a profitable business, one that every family is interested in, should at once try the National Garment Cutter.

Truly Yours,
L. E. ELKIN.
HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., April 21
I recommend the National Garment Cutter to all ladies who do their own sewing. It makes the most perfect fitting garment of any system now in use. The Voice of the Fashion is published quarterly and keeps you posted on eastern styles. It is very easily learned and perfect in its work. For my part I would not do without it for \$5. I wish you the very best of success. Yours truly
FLORENCE ANDERSON.

HOPKINSVILLE, April 25, 1888.
National Garment Cutter Co.: I can conscientiously recommend your system as being all you claim for it, and find it easy to learn and perfect in results, and think a household is not complete without the cutter.
Mrs. A. C. BIDDLE.
HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.

Every lady should be interested in having all their garments cut perfectly and by the latest fashion. The tailor's rules of work are the most correct, and the National Garment Cutter is the tailor's rules simplified until any one can readily use them.
DAISY ANDERSON.
HOPKINSVILLE, April 21.
I take pleasure in saying that I have a garment cutter, and by actual count, it has saved me \$25 in six weeks. My daughter learned the system in a short while and can now draft any pattern worn by man, woman or child. The fit is perfect. I see no chance for it to be otherwise with this system. Every family should be interested, for I believe it to be one of the best inventions that is out. I certainly wish you success.
Mrs. NANNIE GRISAM.

I desire to employ a large number of ladies and gents to handle the National Garment Cutter in this and other states, and any person who is willing to work can make money selling this wonderful article. Please read carefully the testimonials.
Experience as salesmen is not necessary—the Cutter speaks for itself, and it needs only to be shown and explained to be sold. Write me and get my terms to agents.
ED. STERLING, General Agent, Hopkinsville, Ky.

FOR SALE!
Store House and Dwelling with 4 rooms, good garden and two acres of good land situated on the C. & P. R. R. 25 miles from Clarksville and the same distance from Princeton. The place is known as Durham. Cause of leaving, sickness of owner. For particulars, apply to
George Knight,
6-20-1m P. M. DURIAM, KY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
JNO. W. McPHERSON is a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Christian County.
We are authorized to announce JAMES BEAUCHITT is a candidate for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, subject to the action of the Republican party.
FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce MOSES WEST is a candidate for Sheriff, election in August.
D. G. WILEY is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Republican party. Election first Monday in August, 1888.
We are authorized to announce T. G. Hanberry as an Independent Republican candidate for Sheriff, at the polls the first Monday in August.
We are authorized to announce George G. Bradley as a candidate for the office of Constable in the Hopkinsville District. Election first Monday in August.

LOOK!
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WALL PAPER.
The very latest designs and by far the handsomest stock ever brought to the City. Respectfully,
Thompson & Meador.

FOR WINDOW SHADES
—GO TO—
THOMPSON & MEADOR'S.
They can furnish you any kind you want, and put them up in your house for less than you can buy them elsewhere and be troubled with putting them up yourself.

Wheat Threshing!
Eureka Coal No. 9 Vein, is the richest in Carbon and makes a hotter fire than any coal in the market. Engineers prefer it. We furnish hands to load wagons from the country.
J. F. GORDON & CO.
Yard at Wheeler's Warehouse.

Drink Alderny Cream Shake. At City Pharmacy only.
Go to M. Frankel & Sons for Mosquito Bars.

TENDER MEATS.
The freshest and tenderest Beef and Mutton at Henry Duggan's new shop, cor. 6th and Virginia streets.

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HOPPER & SON.

AVOID THE RUSH!

SODA WATER, WAUKESHA GINGER ALE, STRAIGHT MILK SHAKE
OR HANNUM'S CELEBRATED CRAB CIDER
—AT—
A. L. WILSON'S THE CITY Confectioner.
6-9-17.

Burnett House,
Re-modeled and re-furnished first-class.
I. M. HUGHES, Prop.
(Formerly of Bardonia, Ky.)
S. E. CORNER NINTH and BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, - KY.

Street Cars to all parts of the city. Fine Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.
W. M. HALE and BEN RODGERS, CLERKS.
Rates: \$1.50 per day.
4-17-6m.

Andrew Hall, GRANITE MARBLE MONUMENTS.
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
4-20-6m.

N. TOBIN & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 108 Main St., OPERA BUILDING.
HOPKINSVILLE, - KY.

Are Now in Receipt of an Elegant Line of
SUITINGS FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

CALL AT
John Moayan's
—AND GET HIS—
PRICES
AND YOU WILL BUY
Dry Goods, Clothing, BOO S AND SHOES.
Honest Goods, Honest Prices
—AND—
Honest John
4-10-6m-1-9

WALL PAPER AND CEILING DECORATION
—OUR STOCK OF—
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Etc., is large and complete. Very handsome Curtains, Poles just received. We have received a Large and handsome stock of Mouldings and in short order can supply you with the Newest Frames. The best. Lattices and Screens. Window Shades, and Shade Goods by the Yard. Fine Ties, Cigars and Tobacco. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared Day or Night. We have a large supply of all the Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Pebble, Crystal and other glass. Call and see us with pleasure and we will sell you our goods.

HOPPER & SON.

STEEL, STEEL, STEEL!

THE CELEBRATED DEERING ALL STEEL BINDER.
The Strongest.
The Simplest Knotter.
The Lightest Draft.
The most Durable Binder.
More Deering Binders sold in this State than any other.

THE CELEBRATED DEERING MOWERS
HAVE NO EQUAL.

Excelsior Wagons.
We have a full stock on hand of all sizes. We warrant each wagon to give perfect satisfaction or refund the money. Buy your wagons at home where the warrantee is good.

Fine Buggies and Carriages.
We now have a complete stock of Buggies, Carriages and Spring Wagons in stock. We have the Celebrated Columbus Buggies in stock, they can be relied upon as first-class goods.

Belting Of All Sizes.
We can furnish all thrashermen with belting at low prices. We wish to call especial attention that we keep the largest stock of Belting on this market.

SEPARATORS
—AND—
ENCINES.
We represent a full line of Separators, Engines and Straw Stackers and all other Threshing Goods.

EXCELSIOR PLANING MILLS!

WHISKY! WHISKY!!
A. W. PHIPPEN,
Wholesale - Liquor - Dealer,
SPRINGFIELD, TENNESSEE.
Jug and Keg Orders Solicited.
DANIEL WOODARD'S
SOIR - MASH - WHISKY - A - SPECIALTY.
3-20-3m.

Herndon, Hallums & Co., Tobacco Salesmen
GRANGE WAREHOUSE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Cash advanced on Tobacco in store, or in the hands of responsible farmers and dealers. All Tobacco insured while in store at the expense of owner, except where there is no advance, and then without written orders not to insure.
12-6-6m.

First National Bank, OF HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL, - - \$64,000.

S. R. CRUMBAUGH, President. PALMER GRAVES, Cashier.
GEO. W. GRAVES, Vice-President. BAILEY RUSSELL, Book Keeper.
DIRECTORS:
S. R. CRUMBAUGH, GEO. W. GRAVES, W. A. LOWRY,
C. F. JARRETT, M. F. RIVER, M. FRANKEL,
W. L. THOMPSON, R. W. HENRY, J. P. PROWSE.
BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. DOUBLE SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS.
2-30-6.

M. H. NELSON & CO., Tobacco, Grain and Commission Merchants,
Hopkinsville Warehouse, 11th and R. R. Sts.
Hopkinsville, - Kentucky.
4-6-6m. ROOMS AND STABLES FOR DRIVERS AND TEAMS.

THOMPSON & MOREYNOLDS,
Fine Parlor Sets Chamber Suits, Maitresses, Wardrobes, Hat Trunks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Etc., Etc.
Cots.
HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE FURNITURE.
(GEO. O. THOMPSON'S OLD STAND.)
Latest and Best Style Furniture.
Undertaking a Specialty To which our MR. W. N. DUCKER will give his Attention.
5-18-6m.

STEEL, STEEL, STEEL!

THE CELEBRATED DEERING ALL STEEL BINDER.
The Strongest.
The Simplest Knotter.
The Lightest Draft.
The most Durable Binder.
More Deering Binders sold in this State than any other.

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2-30-6.

M.

